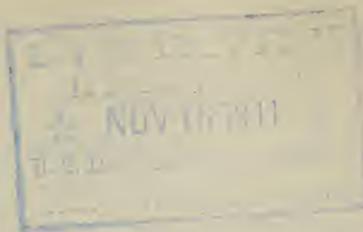


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FOREIGN CROPS, OCTOBER, 1911.

PREPARED BY

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INTRODUCTION.

The cutting of wheat in early October in the extreme north of Scotland and of the grain belt of Canada ended the 1911 harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. In November the ingathering of this important food crop will begin in the wheat-growing countries of the Southern Hemisphere, there being no month of the year in which the reaping of this grain is not going on somewhere on the earth's surface. The 1911 harvest in the Northern Hemisphere began in British India in March with a record crop of 372,000,000 bushels, and ended in Canada in October with another record yield of 203,000,000 bushels; in other countries, with the one important exception of Russia, yields as a whole have been satisfactory, and the total crop of the Northern Hemisphere, though not a record, will probably rank as one of the three largest ever produced.

During October sowing winter wheat and rye was pursued throughout all Europe with exceptional activity, the beginning of the work having been delayed in many of the countries earlier in the season by persistent drought. General rains have since put the soil almost everywhere in excellent condition, and seeding has on the whole been carried on under unusually propitious conditions and is for the most part finished. Although no statistics of acreage are yet available, the favorable seedtime tends to indicate that full areas have been sown.

The prospect for the harvest which takes place in the Southern Hemisphere from November to March has all the growing season been almost universally spoken of in superlatives, the outlook in Australia being perhaps somewhat less roseate than in Argentina. Large areas in both countries, however, have very critical stages of vegetation yet to pass through, as the bulk of their crops is not cut until December and January. The largely increased area under wheat in Argentina and the favorable weather that has thus far attended its growth inspires confidence in a yield largely surpassing the 192,000,000 bushel crop of 1907-8. Weather conditions in Australia have not been altogether favorable, but late rains are believed to have effected great improvement.

CANADA.

In the October issue of the "Census and Statistics Monthly," the Dominion Department of Agriculture revises its September

estimate of the 1911 production of wheat, barley, and oats, and publishes a preliminary forecast of the yield of rye, flaxseed, and corn. By revision it appears that the total wheat crop of Saskatchewan had been overestimated by about 27,000,000 bushels, the production being 87,180,000 bushels instead of 112,805,000 as estimated in September. In Manitoba, Alberta, and Ontario, however, revision adds 24,364,000 bushels to their total, the crop of Manitoba being 1,387,000, of Alberta 19,554,000, and of Ontario 3,433,000 bushels larger than calculated the month previous. In the other Provinces there was a reduction of 386,000 bushels. The total wheat production of the Dominion is therefore now estimated at 202,997,000 bushels, of which 26,479,000 bushels is of the winter and 176,518,000 bushels of the spring variety, whereas a month ago the corresponding figures were 17,706,000 bushels winter and 186,928,000 bushels spring.

The barley crop, according to the revised figures, is the smallest in several years, and amounts to only 43,579,000 bushels, or 7,980,000 bushels less than formerly estimated. Oats has yielded 19,000,000 bushels less than anticipated, the total now being put at 348,774,000 bushels. The corn crop is estimated at 17,159,300 bushels against 18,726,000 bushels in 1910:

Preliminary and revised estimates of cereal and flaxseed production in Canada in 1911.

Provinces.	Winter wheat.		Spring wheat.		All wheat.	
	Preliminary.	Revised.	Preliminary.	Revised.	Preliminary.	Revised.
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Manitoba.....	95,000	56,547,000	57,839,000	56,547,000	57,934,000	
Saskatchewan.....	1,085,000	112,805,000	86,095,000	112,805,000	87,180,000	
Alberta.....	3,193,000	7,552,000	12,183,000	27,378,000	15,376,000	34,930,000
Ontario.....	14,513,000	17,737,000	2,163,000	2,372,000	16,676,000	20,109,000
Other Provinces		10,000	3,230,000	2,834,000	3,230,000	2,844,000
Total.....	17,706,000	26,479,000	186,928,000	176,518,000	204,634,000	202,997,000

Provinces.	Barley.		Oats.		Rye, preliminary.	Flaxseed, preliminary.
	Preliminary.	Revised.	Preliminary.	Revised.		
	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Manitoba.....	20,000,000	14,153,000	59,273,000	57,515,000	249,000	1,171,000
Saskatchewan.....	3,938,000	5,521,000	91,646,000	89,634,000	54,000	10,088,000
Alberta.....	6,267,000	5,240,000	53,839,000	58,135,000	597,000	1,227,000
Ontario.....	18,528,000	16,069,000	102,077,000	84,429,000	1,802,000	106,000
Other Provinces	2,826,000	2,596,000	61,318,000	59,061,000	305,000	(1)
Total.....	51,559,000	43,579,000	368,153,000	348,774,000	3,007,000	.....

¹ Data incomplete.

ARGENTINA.

The wheat harvest, which begins in the north in November and ends in the south in February, promises to bulk much larger this season, in so far as present prospects indicate, than in any previous

year. Throughout the growing period meteorological conditions have been exceptionally auspicious, and the surface sown, as now definitely determined by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, exceeds that of 1910-11 by over 1,500,000 acres, making over 2,500,000 acres increase in the culture of this cereal within the last two years. The enlargement of area is especially notable in the southwestern part of the grain belt—in the Pampa Central—where during the last five years, notwithstanding disheartening experiences from drought, wheat cultivation has extended from 741,300 to 2,006,500 acres. During the same quinquennium the increment in the principal producing province, Buenos Aires, has been less than 4 per cent, and in Santa Fe there has been a slight decline.

Area of wheat in Argentina, by provinces, 1911-12 to 1907-8.

[Estimate, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.]

Provinces.	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buenos Aires.....	6,004,500	5,754,500	5,238,300	6,186,700	5,782,900
Santa Fe.....	3,115,900	2,970,000	3,120,000	3,311,900	3,261,400
Cordoba.....	4,848,100	4,762,600	4,428,000	3,713,400	3,537,400
Entre Rios.....	753,700	704,200	741,300	793,900	724,600
Pampa Central.....	2,006,500	1,112,000	743,800	790,700	741,300
All other.....	308,900	148,300	150,700	185,300	185,300
Total.....	17,037,600	15,451,600	14,422,100	14,981,900	14,232,900

The 1911-12 flax acreage constitutes a new record by a small margin. In Santa Fe, the leading flaxseed-producing province, the tendency during the last few years has been toward a curtailment of its cultivation, but in the three other important producing provinces flax culture has been undergoing fairly constant expansion. Cutting usually begins in early November and is mostly finished by early December.

Area of flaxseed in Argentina, by provinces, 1911-12 to 1907-8.

[Estimate, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.]

Provinces.	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buenos Aires.....	1,210,800	1,149,300	969,600	1,091,200	924,600
Santa Fe.....	1,462,800	1,434,900	1,505,600	1,631,900	1,544,600
Cordoba.....	679,500	595,000	539,200	422,000	431,900
Entre Rios.....	518,900	469,500	502,800	565,900	511,200
Pampa Central.....	32,100	66,000	78,100	74,100	19,800
All other.....	19,800	1,200	1,500	6,200	6,200
Total.....	3,923,900	3,715,900	3,596,800	3,791,300	3,438,300

The production of oats is a comparatively new factor in the rural economy of the country, the development of the culture being confined largely to the Province of Buenos Aires. Five years ago the entire area devoted to its cultivation amounted to only 702,000 acres, but

lately the industry has become rapidly popularized and in 1911-12 the acreage sown totaled almost 2,500,000 acres.

Area of oats in Argentina, by Provinces, 1911-12 to 1907-8.

[Estimate, Argentine Ministry of Agriculture.]

Provinces.	1911-12	1910-11	1909-10	1908-9	1907-8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Buenos Aires.....	2,120,100	1,762,000	1,260,200	1,432,400	678,000
Santa Fe.....	49,400	24,800	37,000	33,900	4,100
Cordoba.....	29,700	24,700	18,300	10,900	1,900
Entre Rios.....	74,100	49,400	45,700	37,100	12,800
Pampa Central.....	165,600	111,900	46,500	49,400	4,000
All other.....	7,400	7,400	7,200	1,200	1,200
Total.....	2,446,300	1,980,200	1,414,900	1,564,900	702,000

AUSTRALIA.

Wheat culture has received great impetus in the Commonwealth within the last few years, the area under its cultivation having been augmented by 1,323,800 acres in 1909-10 and by an additional 774,341 acres in 1910-11. As both seasons were favorable, yields largely exceeded all previous ones, amounting to 93,263,000 bushels in 1909-10 and 98,109,000 bushels in 1910-11. The prospect is that these results may not be equaled in the harvest which begins in November. The area in New South Wales is officially returned 186,000 acres larger than last year, and although a wet seedtime in Victoria may have contracted the acreage there, increased sowings in other States, it is believed, have made the surface about to be harvested a record. At various times during the growing season the plants in some localities, it is true, are reported to have suffered from drought, and, on the whole, conditions have been medium and only fair returns are expected.

The Government Statistician, Queensland, in a recently published volume entitled "A B C of Queensland Statistics," gives the following official statistics, by States, of the area and production in the Commonwealth in each of the past two years:

Area and production of wheat in Australia, 1909-10 and 1910-11.

States.	Area.		Production.	
	1909-10	1910-11	1909-10	1910-11
	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Queensland.....	117,200	106,718	1,621,000	1,055,000
New South Wales.....	1,990,200	2,128,698	29,431,000	28,793,000
Victoria.....	2,097,200	2,398,089	29,687,000	35,910,000
South Australia.....	1,895,700	2,093,052	25,926,000	25,112,000
Western Australia.....	448,900	581,842	5,779,000	6,083,000
Tasmania.....	37,100	52,242	819,000	1,156,000
Total Commonwealth.....	6,586,300	7,360,641	93,263,000	98,109,000

In this connection it may be noted that the production of wheat in the Dominion of New Zealand is officially returned as 8,934,000 bushels in 1909-10 and 8,535,000 bushels in 1910-11, harvested from respective areas of 311,000 and 321,541 acres.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Of the 56,214,419 acres of land (excluding water) in Great Britain, 44,970,318 acres, or about 80 per cent, were in 1911 under crops, permanent grass (both for hay and not for hay), and mountain and heath land used for grazing. Of the area under crops, etc., 14,648,104 acres were rated as "arable land," 17,446,554 acres as permanent grass, and 12,875,660 acres as mountain and heath land used for grazing.

The total superficial area of Ireland, including water, is 20,350,725 acres, of which 17,294,253 acres, or about 85 per cent, in 1911 were under crops, hay, and pasture, including grazed mountain land; of this 85 per cent, 2,348,821 acres were under "crops," 2,512,403 acres under hay (production in 1911 only 3,574,567 long tons, against 5,778,-244 tons in 1910), and 12,433,029 acres under pasture, including "grazed mountain." The following statement illustrates the distribution of land under "crops" in each country in 1911 and 1910, as recently reported by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries of Great Britain and by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction of Ireland. The totals for the United Kingdom, it will be observed, are in a few cases not absolute, but simply the totals of the figures as officially reported.

Crop areas in the United Kingdom, 1911 and 1910.

Crops.	Great Britain.		Ireland.		Total United Kingdom.	
	1911	1910	1911	1910	1911	1910
Wheat.....	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Barley and bere.....	1,906,043	1,808,854	45,056	47,631	1,951,099	1,856,485
Oats.....	1,597,947	1,728,681	158,180	168,008	1,756,127	1,896,689
Rye.....	3,010,649	3,020,974	1,040,183	1,073,690	4,050,834	4,094,664
Beans.....	46,374	48,249	9,026	8,681	55,400	56,930
Pease.....	311,833	270,042	1,683	1,839	313,516	271,881
Buckwheat.....	167,917	168,728	301	230	168,218	168,958
Potatoes.....	5,751	4,997			5,751	4,997
Turnips.....	572,014	539,684	591,269	592,985	1,163,283	1,132,669
Mangold.....	1,563,246	1,565,345	270,795	275,296	1,834,041	1,840,641
Parsnips.....	452,250	442,779	77,857	75,267	530,107	518,046
Carrots.....	11,248	10,724	1,444	1,487	12,692	12,211
Onions.....	4,221	4,038			4,221	4,038
Cabbage.....	65,179	61,929	37,281	30,857	102,460	92,786
Kohl-rabi.....	13,330	14,880			13,330	14,880
Rape.....	78,573	81,722	2,941	2,856	81,514	84,578
Vetches.....	110,544	104,604	2,317	2,303	112,861	106,907
Alfalfa.....	53,140	58,505			53,140	58,505
Flax.....	449	229	66,618	45,974	67,067	46,203
Hops.....	33,056	32,886			33,056	32,886
Fruit.....	¹ 84,304	¹ 84,309	14,045	12,994	98,349	97,303
Other crops.....	² 439,912	² 459,694	29,127	30,333	469,039	490,027
Clover and rotation grasses.....	4,120,124	4,157,037	(³)	(³)	4,120,124	4,157,037
Total.....	14,648,104	14,668,890	2,348,821	2,371,134	16,996,925	17,040,024

¹ "Small fruit" only.

² Including "bare fallow."

³ Not stated separately from hay.

In the extent of land devoted to its cultivation, oats, it may be observed, is the leading crop both in Great Britain and in Ireland. Second in acreage in Great Britain is wheat, but in Ireland second rank is still held by the great national food crop, the potato, although the extent of its cultivation has decreased almost 48 per cent within the last half century. The root crops, turnips and mangold, occupy third place as to area in both Great Britain and Ireland and barley fourth. A striking feature of the last half century in both British and Irish agriculture has been the great contraction of the surface under wheat and barley and the expansion of that under hay and grass. Low ebb in the decline in wheat culture, however, seems to have been reached seven or eight years ago, the 1,406,000 acres under wheat in the entire Kingdom in 1904 having increased to 1,951,099 acres in 1911, while the 1,756,127 acres under barley in 1911 marks the lowest record in years.

The British Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, reporting on crop conditions, October 1, stated that cereal harvest was over except in the extreme north of Scotland. Potatoes were not suited by the September weather; the tubers, where lifted, are small and second growth common, but the crop is generally free from disease. The yield in Great Britain is about 96 per cent of an average crop. Turnips and swedes have suffered badly from drought; mangolds have done better and bad yields are not nearly so universal, still the crop is generally much below normal. Representing an average yield by 100, appearances on October 1 indicated yields for Great Britain represented by the following percentages: Turnips and swedes, 76; mangolds, 91.

The 1911 hop crop is officially returned as 36,738,576 pounds, compared with 33,899,600 pounds last year, 24,022,208 pounds in 1909, 52,725,232 in 1908, and 41,902,448 pounds in 1907.

Fair breadths of wheat have already been sown in various districts throughout England, even as far north as Durham. Pastures are said to have generally remained bare up to the date of the report, and live stock not generally in good condition except where artificial foods have been given. Since the date of the report, however, beneficial rains have fallen everywhere, allowing seeding to proceed rapidly and greatly improving pastures.

The number of live stock in Great Britain in 1911, as reported to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on June 4, is shown in the statement below with comparisons:

Number of horses,¹ cattle, sheep, and swine in Great Britain, 1911-1907.

Years.	Horses. ¹	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1911.....	1,627,393	7,114,264	26,494,992	2,822,154
1910.....	1,545,376	7,037,327	27,102,945	2,349,946
1909.....	1,552,993	7,020,982	27,618,419	2,380,887
1908.....	1,545,671	6,905,134	27,119,730	2,823,482
1907.....	1,556,369	6,912,067	26,115,455	2,636,766

¹ Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

FRANCE.

The practical completion of potato digging, grape gathering, and the garnering of autumn fruit marks the close of an agricultural year fairly bounteous in cereal production, but singularly deficient, because of drought, in late cuttings of hay and in the yields of earth-grown products, such as potatoes and sugar beets. General soaking rains fell opportunely in late September and throughout October, and millions of acres of ground were broken in the pink of condition, and for the most part seeded for harvest in the summer of 1912. Official estimates of late-maturing crops—potatoes, sugar beets, etc.—have not yet appeared, but a fairly comprehensive survey of the supply of domestic cereals from the 1911 harvest is afforded by the September estimate of the French Ministry of Agriculture respecting the area and production of wheat, rye, and maslin, and the more recently published figures of the same authority relative to oats and barley. The preliminary figures for 1911 and final estimates for the two preceding years follow:

Area and production of cereals in France, 1911-1909.

Crops.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1910	1909	1911	1910	1909
Wheat.....	<i>Acres.</i> 15,644,800	<i>Acres.</i> 16,198,300	<i>Acres.</i> 16,299,300	<i>Bushels.¹</i> 314,197,000	<i>Bushels.¹</i> 257,667,000	<i>Bushels.¹</i> 356,193,000
Oats.....	9,983,100	9,763,700	9,702,500	304,452,000	290,776,000	331,183,000
Rye.....	2,874,800	2,994,200	3,031,900	47,354,000	44,064,000	54,934,000
Barley.....	1,913,600	1,349,500	1,814,700	48,812,000	43,477,000	46,144,000
Maslin.....	308,200	337,000	350,000	5,777,000	5,396,000	7,030,000
Total.....	30,724,500	31,142,700	31,198,400	720,592,000	641,380,000	795,484,000

¹ Winchester bushels.

In 1911 the total quantity of the five cereals produced was 79,212,000 bushels larger than in 1910, although the surface under their cultivation in the former year was 418,165 acres smaller; whereas, compared with 1909, the 1911 production was the smaller by 74,892,000 bushels and the acreage less by 473,900 acres. The irregularities in total yields are largely due to the serious crop failure of 1910, and principally to the wide variation in the production of wheat.

Details of the French Ministry of Agriculture's estimates on oats and barley, comparable with those on wheat, rye, and maslin, published in "Foreign Crops, September, 1911," are shown below, together with the imports.

Area, production, etc., of oats and barley in France, 1911-1907.

Crops and calendar years.	Area.	Production.		Average yield per acre.	Weight per bushel. ¹	Imports (special commerce).
		By measure.	By weight.			
Oats:		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.²</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
1911 ³	9,983,100	304,452,000	350,278,000	30.5	36.8	.....
1910.....	9,763,700	290,776,000	331,866,000	29.8	36.5	26,226,190
1909.....	9,702,500	331,183,000	383,139,000	34.1	37.0	18,339,254
1908.....	9,628,800	285,827,000	327,159,000	29.7	36.6	7,856,216
1907.....	9,565,300	303,889,000	352,711,000	31.7	37.1	15,706,838
Barley:						
1911 ³	1,913,600	48,812,000	50,954,000	25.5	50.1	.....
1910.....	1,849,500	43,477,000	44,613,000	23.5	49.3	5,551,004
1909.....	1,814,700	46,144,000	47,912,000	25.4	49.8	5,088,139
1908.....	1,802,800	40,673,000	42,294,000	22.6	49.9	3,762,306
1907.....	1,761,500	43,043,000	44,928,000	24.4	50.1	7,547,489

¹ Winchester bushels.² Bushels: Oats 32, barley, 48 pounds.³ Preliminary.

ITALY.

The preliminary estimate of the Italian Ministry of Agriculture relative to the wheat, oats, barley, and rye crops of 1911 appears to have been oversanguine, particularly with reference to wheat, which a recent revision reduces from 203,374,000 to 192,395,000 bushels. Corn, the second cereal in importance in Italy, covered 21,000 acres less this season than last; the yield (93,837,000 bushels) was smaller than in 1910 by 3,362,000 bushels, the deficiency having been caused partly by drought. Rice is preliminarily estimated to have yielded 1,042,798,000 pounds, 77,227,000 pounds increase over the outturn, as finally estimated, last year. The ministry's revised and preliminary estimates of the 1911 area and production of wheat, oats, barley, and rye are shown below, together with the final figures of the same crops in 1910; also the preliminary estimate of the area and production of corn and rice in 1911 as compared with actual yields last year:

Area and production of cereals in Italy, 1911 and 1910.

Cereals.	1911		1910	1911		1910
	Preliminary.	Revised.	Final.	Preliminary.	Revised.	Final.
Wheat.....	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>	<i>Bushels.¹</i>
11,613,700	11,741,000	11,758,500	203,374,000	192,395,000	153,168,000	.....
Corn.....	3,736,200	3,757,200	93,837,000	97,199,000	.....	.....
Oats.....	1,235,500	1,270,500	1,243,700	42,025,000	40,973,000	28,574,000
Barley.....	617,800	611,800	611,700	11,482,000	10,882,000	9,483,000
Rye.....	296,500	302,200	300,800	5,512,000	5,297,000	5,439,000
Rice.....	358,000	.....	355,500	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
				1,042,798,000	.....	965,571,000

¹ Bushels of weight.

Wheat, as is well known, is not grown in the Kingdom in sufficient quantity for domestic needs; from thirty to fifty million bushels, according to the size of the native crop, are imported annually, the bulk

usually from Russia, with important quantities in some years from the United States, Argentina, Roumania, and Australia. The import demand for native consumption is for both hard and soft wheat in somewhat equal proportions, the former being used largely in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti, and vermicelli, the latter chiefly for the manufacture of flour. The Government also permits wheat to be imported duty free, on condition of its native manufacture and subsequent exportation. Under this régime of temporary admission some six or seven million bushels, mostly hard wheat, are brought in annually. The subsequent exportation of macaroni and like products made from imported wheat increased from 108,000,000 pounds in 1906 to 138,000,000 pounds in 1910, and exports of flour from temporarily admitted wheat, on the other hand, from 350,990 to 658,467 barrels during the same period. Naturally, little domestic wheat is exported, and the export trade in flour from native wheat is of limited proportions, having amounted to 660,893 barrels in 1910 against 472,266 barrels in 1909 and 499,254 barrels in 1908. Subjoined is a statement of the imports of hard and soft wheat for domestic consumption and of wheat temporarily admitted, 1906 to 1910.

Imports of wheat into Italy, by countries of origin, calendar years 1906-1910.

Countries of origin.	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Hard wheat (bushels of 60 pounds):					
Roumania.....	4,664,199	912,227	555,008	379,338	292,697
Russia.....	18,430,015	12,797,336	12,159,067	19,202,323	22,769,991
Argentina.....	98,435	61,361	470,499	313,972	135,693
Canada.....			633,014	231,410	19,878
United States.....	1,037,962	5,421,663	5,871,511	3,348,457	1,131,658
Other countries.....	54,601	99,794	460,210	346,709	53,315
Total hard wheat.....	24,285,212	19,292,381	20,149,309	23,822,209	24,403,232
Soft wheat (bushels of 60 pounds):					
Roumania.....	8,126,817	4,388,256	1,764,856	3,011,520	7,327,833
Russia.....	16,149,283	9,134,062	2,266,917	9,261,378	17,137,311
Australia.....	15,506		316,213	1,901,137	1,917,782
Argentina.....	786,271	36,560	3,008,140	8,494,985	1,370,563
United States.....	920,751	897,052	1,439,714	1,865,055	412,260
Other countries.....	189,228	533,146	81,349	599,541	252,096
Total soft wheat.....	26,187,856	14,989,076	8,877,189	25,133,616	28,417,845
Total hard and soft wheat.....	50,473,068	34,281,457	29,026,498	48,955,825	52,821,077
Hard wheat admitted temporarily.....	4,150,960	5,268,852	3,096,655	4,616,873	5,452,747
Soft wheat admitted temporarily.....	859,684	1,621,483	1,715,179	1,315,264	2,108,369
Total admitted temporarily.....	5,019,644	6,890,335	4,811,834	5,932,137	7,561,116

GERMANY.

Copious rains in late September and early October rendered the drought-hardened soil workable, and the delayed sowing of winter cereals, potato digging, and other autumn work have since been carried on with great activity. The encouraging weather gives rise to

belief that the usual extent of land will be sown to winter rye and wheat. The rains, however, came too late to remedy to any great extent the enormous losses from drought to potatoes, sugar beets, and feeding stuffs, though their condition has in some places been ameliorated. In Prussia the preliminary official estimate of a yield of 828,547,000 bushels of potatoes against 1,238,972,000 bushels finally estimated in 1910 is reported increased by upward of 40,000,000 bushels since the drought was broken. Because of the scarcity of feeding stuffs the Prussian Government has made important abatements in railroad transportation rates on fodder and what amounts to about 50 per cent in the rates on barley, corn, fresh potatoes and vegetables, and pulse. The "distress" tariff, originally applicable only to goods destined to extensive agricultural owners, has since been extended to embrace all goods shipped to owners of live stock.

Hop culture in Germany has for some years been steadily declining, the area having fallen off almost 35 per cent since 1907. Owing more to meteorological causes, however, than to decreased acreage, the production in 1911 amounted to only 23,430,000 pounds, not quite 53 per cent of the moderate crop of the preceding year, although over 75 per cent in excess of the very short yield in 1909. The Imperial Statistical Office's estimate, by States, of the area and production in 1911 and the four previous years appeared October 10. In the figures of the specific States are included only hop districts having as much as $12\frac{1}{3}$ acres each—7.4 acres each in Alsace-Lorraine; under "Other" are included hop districts in the States named with less than the above-mentioned areas as well as all hop areas in other States of the Empire.

Area and production of hops in Germany, 1911-1907.

[Report of the Imperial Statistical Office.]

AREA.

States.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
Prussia.....	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bavaria.....	2,086	2,147	2,066	3,314	3,830
Wurtemberg.....	40,492	41,392	43,351	54,095	57,885
Baden.....	7,203	7,705	8,614	11,448	12,212
Alsace-Lorraine.....	2,236	2,427	2,886	3,706	4,322
Other.....	9,254	9,372	9,780	10,828	10,764
Other.....	4,601	4,826	4,873	5,231	5,619
German Empire.....	65,872	67,869	71,570	88,622	94,632

PRODUCTION.

	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Prussia.....	395,946	1,240,057	552,914	1,625,011	1,813,504
Bavaria.....	10,118,012	23,108,397	9,514,172	29,895,801	28,525,099
Wurtemberg.....	4,104,304	5,312,645	1,232,592	8,358,520	6,548,544
Baden.....	646,168	1,630,743	181,218	3,405,666	3,201,961
Alsace-Lorraine.....	6,713,007	10,581,639	1,184,531	3,410,957	10,015,718
Other.....	1,452,390	3,124,580	690,922	11,371,327	3,149,712
German Empire.....	23,429,827	44,998,091	13,356,349	58,068,282	53,254,538

AUSTRIA.

Yields of the late-maturing crops, potatoes, sugar beets, and corn, have been greatly diminished as a result of the long drought, excepting in eastern Galicia and Bukowina, where wet weather retarded the maturing of corn, and, while keeping the foliage of potatoes green, caused rot on the heavy low lands; only in the Provinces named are sugar beets said to have made good progress, their appearance in the rest of the Empire being officially rated "poor," or the worst of all crops. Cereal thrashings indicate satisfactory results; rye, the most important cereal, may not have given quite the yield of 1910, but wheat is probably a good average in volume and of excellent quality, while barley and oats both surpass the record of last year. The history of the monthly development of the cereals from April 15 to harvest and of the late-maturing crops from May 15 to October 15 is shown statistically in the following statement:

Crop conditions in Austria.

[1=very good; 2=good; 3=medium; 4=poor; 5=very poor.]

Crops.	Oct. 15, 1911.	Sept. 15, 1911.	Aug. 15, 1911.	July 15, 1911.	June 15, 1911.	May 15, 1911.	Apr. 15, 1911.	Sept. 15, 1910.	Aug. 15, 1910.	July 15, 1910.	June 15, 1910.	May 15, 1910.
Wheat.....		2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.5	1.9	1.9
Rye.....		2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5
Barley.....		2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2
Oats.....		2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.3
Corn.....	3.3	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.1	.....	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2
Potatoes.....	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	.....	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Sugar beets.....	3.9	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.9	2.8	.....	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.7
Clover.....	3.6	4.0	3.9	3.3	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.2	1.9	2.0

HUNGARY.

According to the October 17 report of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture, corn, the early varieties of which had been husked, promises a yield of 138,068,000 bushels, as compared with 131,174,000 bushels forecasted last month and an actual yield of 187,731,000 bushels in 1910. With reference to this shortage, *Moniteur Commercial Roumain*, published by the Roumanian Ministry of Industry and Commerce, says:

The corn shortage in Hungary will necessitate heavy imports—possibly 40,000,000 bushels—of this product next spring from Roumania. The balance of the Roumanian surplus will be required by Italy.

The prospect for potatoes, under the influence of abundant rain in late September and early October, had somewhat improved; the Ministry now estimates the output at 159,172,000 bushels; on September 5 the prospect warranted a forecast of only 145,651,000 bushels. The actual yield in 1910 was 176,974,000 bushels.

Autumn seedings have been, for the most part, completed under favorable conditions, the only complaint having been delay in starting, caused by the long drought.

ROUMANIA.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Domains issued in mid-October its final estimates upon cereal production in 1911. The figures follow:

Area and production of wheat, rye, barley, and oats in Roumania, 1911-1907.

AREA.

Crops.	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat.....	4,769,400	4,814,000	4,173,000	4,452,000	4,236,100
Rye.....	325,700	429,600	337,200	363,400	362,400
Barley.....	1,253,300	1,357,500	1,357,100	1,532,500	1,259,500
Oats.....	991,900	1,103,900	1,197,200	1,211,600	871,000

PRODUCTION.

	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	93,724,000	110,761,000	56,751,000	54,813,000	42,257,000
Rye.....	4,989,000	7,885,000	3,090,000	2,640,000	2,554,000
Barley.....	26,157,000	29,359,000	19,955,000	12,873,000	20,002,000
Oats.....	26,222,000	29,647,000	25,945,000	17,212,000	17,842,000

RUSSIA.

Definite and comprehensive knowledge respecting the actual shortage of the 1911 cereal crops will not be obtainable until the publication of the final official estimate on the spring cereals, which will probably appear in early December.

The final figures on winter wheat, which ordinarily constitutes about one-fourth of the total crop, and on winter rye, which usually represents about 98 per cent of the entire production, have recently been published by the Central Statistical Committee, and are as below with comparisons:

Production of winter wheat and winter rye in the Russian Empire.

[Seventy-three governments.]

Years.	Winter wheat.	Winter rye.
1911.....	Bushels. ¹ 188,000,000	Bushels. ¹ 745,614,000
1910.....	248,600,000	851,143,000
1909.....	206,470,000	882,857,000
1908.....	147,440,000	776,500,000
1907.....	161,576,000	785,143,000

¹ Bushels, wheat 60, rye 56 pounds.

Unofficial reports and various other indications, such as decreased arrivals of wheat at exporting ports, heavy purchases of rye and wheat for shipment to the famine districts, high domestic prices in Russia as compared with those on foreign importing markets, all tend to confirm previous tentative official and unofficial estimates concerning the disastrous effects of the drought in parts of the Empire. No prospect exists of exports of wheat approaching the record quantities of the last two years. The appended statement shows the exports of wheat and wheat flour from Russia, by countries of destination, each year from 1905 to 1910, as officially reported by the Russian Government.

Exports of wheat and wheat flour from Russia, by countries of destination, 1905-1910.

Countries of destination.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910 ¹
Wheat:	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>	<i>Bushels.</i>
Austria-Hungary.....	1,880,273	741,516	26,483	18,658	7,299,162	3,163,481
Belgium.....	3,291,682	4,178,251	1,515,534	309,366	9,747,109	10,183,208
France.....	16,672,076	16,602,860	14,964,542	11,261,777	17,368,175	22,950,286
Germany.....	10,877,777	6,305,897	4,409,975	2,418,354	20,277,734	19,939,081
Italy.....	37,134,792	29,652,220	15,086,724	12,130,290	31,093,343	39,358,137
Netherlands.....	32,399,802	24,215,438	20,630,641	9,042,043	43,061,990	49,481,759
Roumania.....	1,617,853	3,111,720	1,056,393	303,949	1,395,258	(2)
Spain.....	10,414,330	4,771,705	1,101,440	2,183,021	2,088,433	(2)
Sweden.....	2,567,018	1,093,014	278,069	23,473	2,441,985	(2)
United Kingdom.....	44,262,857	29,776,809	15,974,497	7,679,387	34,859,712	50,246,146
Other countries.....	15,734,348	11,961,161	10,196,449	8,679,712	19,636,558	30,118,075
Total.....	176,852,808	132,410,591	85,270,747	54,050,630	189,272,459	225,440,173
Wheat flour:	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
Turkey.....	399,268	343,440	170,062	74,989	362,263	(2)
Finland.....	332,385	461,175	316,171	351,731	515,892	481,811
Other countries.....	358,917	327,042	258,686	170,615	183,885	657,953
Total.....	1,090,570	1,131,657	744,919	597,335	1,062,040	1,139,764

¹ Preliminary.

² Included in "Other countries."

The Board of Trade Journal, published by the British Board of Trade, states in the issue of October 12, 1911, that "the Russian head administration of indirect taxation, on the basis of reports from the superintendent of excise, places this year's crop of sugar beets at 12,998,600 tons, as compared with 10,847,740 tons in 1910, and 6,800,000 tons in 1909. The production in 1910 was a record one, and a good proportion of the sugar is still held in Russia by producers and speculators. This year's beet roots contain somewhat less sugar than last year's, but the difference is probably not large enough to bring the output of sugar this season below that of last year."

JAPAN.

The preharvest official estimate (August 27) of the production of rice in 1911 is 271,041,000 bushels, as compared with 238,712,000 bushels in 1910, and 268,428,000 bushels in 1909. The indications are that the 1911 crop will be the largest in a decade and exceed the

previous high-record crop (1909) by 2,513,000 bushels. The weather in September, a critical period for the Japanese rice crop, is reported to have been exceptionally favorable. A comparison of the preliminary estimate for 1911 with the final figures for nine preceding years follows:

Production of rice in Japan.

Years.	Winchester bushels.	Years.	Winchester bushels.
1911.....	271,040,802	1906.....	237,022,651
1910.....	238,712,244	1905.....	195,405,335
1909.....	268,428,392	1904.....	263,271,301
1908.....	265,849,598	1903.....	237,896,812
1907.....	251,097,521	1902.....	189,056,270

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

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